# United States Department of Agriculture,

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

#### NOTICE OF JUDGMENT NO. 1297.

(Given pursuant to section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act.)

### ADULTERATION AND MISBRANDING OF APPLE CIDER VINEGAR.

On February 24, 1910, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed two informations in the District Court of the United States for said district against the Board, Armstrong & Co. Corporation, a corporation, of Alexandria, Va., alleging shipments by it, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on February 1, 1909, and September 19, 1908, respectively, from the State of Virginia into the States of North Carolina and Minnesota, of a quantity of so-called apple cider vinegar which was adulterated and misbranded.

The product shipped into North Carolina was labeled: "Robin Hood Brand Pure Apple Cider Vinegar. Guaranteed by R. C. Williams & Co. under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 1811," and the product shipped into Minnesota was labeled "Board-Armstrong Co., White House Brand Pure Apple Cider Vinegar, Alexandria and Winchester, Va."

Analyses of samples from each of said consignments made by the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, showed the following results:

# Robin Hood Brand (I. S. 16972-a).

Solids (grams per 100 cc)	. 1.80
Non-sugar solids (grams per 100 cc).	
Reducing sugar invert (grams per 100 cc)	
Per cent sugar in solids	
Polarization, direct, temperature 20° C	
Ash (grams per 100 cc)	
Alkalinity of soluble ash (cc N/10 acid 100 cc)	
Soluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc)	
Insoluble phosphoric acid (mg per 100 cc)	
Acid as acetic (grams per 100 cc)	
Volatile acid, as acetic (grams per 100 cc)	
Fixed acid as malic (grams per 100 cc)	
Lead precipitate	
Color, degrees, brewer's scale (0.5 in. cell)	
Color removed by fuller's earth (per cent)	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

# White House Brand (I. S. 20603-a).

Solids (grams per 100 cc)	1. 87
Non-sugar solids (grams per 100 cc)	92
Reducing sugars (grams per 100 cc)	95
Polarization, direct, temperature 20° C	V1.8
Polarization, invert, temperature 20° C°	V1.7
Ash (grams per 100 cc)	4
Alkalinity of ash (cc N/10 HCl)	38. 7
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> insoluble ash (mg per 100 cc)	6. 2
$P_2O_5$ soluble ash (mg per 100 cc)	39. 3
Total acid (grams per 100 cc)	4. 92
Fixed acid (grams per 100 cc)	
Lead number	atisfactory.
Color removed by fuller's earth (per cent)	58.0
Color by the tintometer	4.0

Adulteration was alleged in each of the informations against the respective products for the reason that a certain substance, to wit, a mixture of a foreign material high in reducing sugars and dilute acetic acid, had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted in part therefor. Misbranding was alleged in each information against each of the products for the reason that each product was labeled and branded so as to mislead and deceive the purchaser and bore statements on the labels which were false and misleading, in that said products were represented to be apple cider vinegar, when in fact they were not apple cider vinegar but a mixture of dilute acetic acid and a foreign material high in reducing sugars.

On October 14, 1911, the defendant entered a plea of nolo contendere in each of the two cases and was fined \$20 and costs in each case.

James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C., *January 22*, 1912.

 $\cap$